

Woman's Page

Are Women Crazy About Clothes?—Savant Says Middle Class Through Envy of Better Dressed People Develop This Form of Insanity—Holders For Linen—Tight Fitting Corset Covers—Linen Napkin Rings—Crash Towel Bibs—Table Covers of Burlap—Chocolate Pudding—Baked Omelet

HOLDERS FOR TABLE LINEN

A busy little home woman makes napkin and tablecloth holders. For these she took two pieces of blue linen each nine inches wide and twenty-seven inches long. These she bound with white linen tape. She then crossed these so that there was a nine inch square of double thickness in the center and a flap nine inches square on each of the four sides. In the square where the stripes crossed she inserted a piece of cardboard to make a stiff bottom. The pieces were sewed together on three sides of the squares, the fourth being left open so that the cardboard could be slipped out when the case was washed. Pieces of white tape were used to tie the case together. An initial embroidered on the top flap adds greatly to the appearance of the case. When made of blue linen it keeps the linen from becoming yellow. The tablecloth case is made in the same manner, the strips being twenty-seven for forty-eight inches and twenty-two by thirty-six inches.

teaspoon of baking powder, one square of bakers' chocolate, melted. Fill greased cups half full and steam from thirty to forty-five minutes.

ARE WOMEN CRAZY ABOUT CLOTHES?

Why do women love to dress? Is it because they love to dress for other women? Do they dress for their husbands or admirers? Do they dress for their own amusement or pleasure? Dr. C. T. Ewart of London says it is none of these things.

Dr. Ewart says that women love to dress because they are slightly insane. He says that love of dress is merely a slight, neglected form of insanity. While he admits that it is not a dangerous form and that the woman who loves pretty clothes is usually not capable of doing violent damage nor ought to be confined in an asylum, he insists it is one of the many harmless forms of insanity that exist in many people in various degrees, and should be cured.

Dr. Ewart has spent many years in studying the relation of clothes and the feminine mind. He has reached his conclusion only after careful experimenting and research. Dr. Ewart is in a position to study insanity in all of its phases, for he is one of the physicians of a London asylum for the insane.

His first ideas on this subject were derived from a woman, a patient, who suffered from a washing mania. For sixteen years she was obsessed with a mania for washing herself all day. In trying to account for her action Dr. Ewart reached the conclusion that many women suffer from insanity, with dress as the basis of the obsession. He found that the woman with the "washing mania" belonged to a type of woman that considers cleanliness as beauty. It gave pleasure to her esthetic sense to be clean. Therefore she was constantly washing and constantly striving to obtain her ideal of beauty. The actual act of washing was but the response of her muscles to the sensations in her mind. Dr. Ewart studied her case, reasoned with her about cleanliness, and beauty, and in a few years entirely cured her.

With this as a basis, the idea of insanity among women, which takes the form of wearing beautiful clothes, was worked out. According to Dr. Ewart, there are two distinct classes of women who are slightly insane on the subject of clothes.

One class of women is the class who are actuated by the mere desire

for self-display. The only reason this woman dresses is to "show off" to make a good appearance, to create envy, and approval. Women of this class dress up just to look well before others. Dr. Ewart has discovered that this woman is pretty apt to be a slattern in appearance when not on dress parade. She cares only about impressing others, and is often disgusting in appearance when alone or just with her family. In the case of the woman who is suffering from this kind of insanity, the unseen parts of her apparel, even when she is on parade, to quote Dr. Ewart, "are usually of an entirely different order from that seen."

The second type of woman who is insane on the subject of clothes is the one who, like the woman who constantly washed herself, receives her impulses from an esthetic sense. She is in love with the beautiful, the dainty, the delicate. A woman whose love of clothes is due to a fine esthetic sense becomes more and more particular about her clothing the more intimate its relation to her body. She usually washes too much, and is too careful about her garments, becoming too particular about brushing them, washing them, and hanging them away.

Both types of women who have this slight form of insanity have an emotional accompaniment of elation when putting on an attractive garment. They spend too much on clothes, not because they are really extravagant, but because their insanity takes the form of a love of possession of pretty things. Envy accompanies this insanity in some cases.

Dr. Ewart says this form of insanity is common among women of the middle class, and grows out of envying and studying beautifully gowned women and the window displays of the expensive shops. It is regarded as a mere form of vanity by most people and not what it really is, a slight form of insanity, which may become more serious if not guarded against. Treatment for the nerves and a complete change and rest are among the best cures.

Being "crazy about clothes" is no longer a joke, but a reality that must be cured, according to Dr. Ewart, if the modern woman is to be kept normal and sane.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the County of Lucas, State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay for each and every copy of said circular that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of September, A. D. 1913.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

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POWER SITE RESERVE IN BLACKSMITH FORK

Valuable power sites in Blacksmith Fork canyon, east of Hyrum, were withdrawn from entry and settlement yesterday by the department of the Interior. This territory has been regarded as one of the best undeveloped power proposition in Cache county, according to engineers who have been over the ground, and during even the last few months steps have been taken by several interests to begin power development work.

At the mouth of the canyon there is a large power plant constructed by the Eccles interests and transferred recently by the Utah Power & Light company. About seven miles from the mouth of the canyon is another excellent site on which work was started last June after a dam had been selected and arrangements for a storage reservoir on privately owned land had been arranged. It is believed that the withdrawal announced yesterday will practically preclude additions to the power production from Blacksmith Fork until the work is taken up by one of the big companies.

Isn't it funny how hard government works to get back those stray citizens every one is glad to have stayed?—Milwaukee News.

SCALY PSORIASIS ON ARMS AND LIMBS

Small Dots Grew Larger, Scales Formed, Looked Horrible, Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Troop H, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.—"I was troubled with psoriasis for nearly two years. Portions of my arms and limbs were affected mostly with it. It appeared in very small dots and gradually grew larger and white scales formed when about the size of an ordinary match-head. The looks of it was horrible, which made it very unpleasant for me. It itched a little at times."

"I tried several remedies, but the trouble seemed to grow worse instead of better, and I tried several treatments which cured me for a month, but it always broke out again. One day a friend saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. They helped me, so I purchased two more boxes of Cuticura. Ointment and some Cuticura Soap and they completely cured me. It took three months for Cuticura Soap and Ointment to complete my cure." (Signed) Walter Mahony, Oct. 22, 1912.

Although the Cuticura Soap and Ointment are most successful in the treatment of affections of the skin, scalp, hair and hands, they are also most valuable for everyday use in the toilet, bath and nursery, because they promote and maintain the health of the skin and hair from infancy to age. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

BULGARIAN DEFENDER

L. D. Woodruff, American Missionary, Abolishes the Bulgars for the Isolated Outrages Which Took Place.

London, Sept. 13.—One of the staunchest defenders of the Bulgarians in the present controversy over the question of alleged atrocities is L. D. Woodruff, the veteran American missionary who recently presented a statement to the British Foreign Office on behalf of Bulgaria.

Mr. Woodruff was the first foreigner outside the Bulgarians, permitted to enter Adrianople after the surrender of the Turks. He walked in at dawn over the scarred battle fields, and for weeks afterwards he was in active charge of the relief work in the Turkish cholera camps. He was constantly in a position to see who was responsible for any atrocities in Adrianople and its neighborhood, and he believes the Bulgarian authorities from any blame for the isolated outrages which took place.

Coming to London with a committee of native Bulgarian and English missionaries to present a statement to Sir Edward Grey, which was desired by the British foreign office in its work of delimiting the Enos-Media line fixed by the conference of London, Mr. Woodruff took advantage of the occasion to tell the English foreign minister something of the Bulgarian side of the atrocity charges. Sir Edward was so impressed by the assertions of the American that he requested him to supplement them with a written account of his personal observations.

A summary of his statement to Sir Edward Grey follows: "When I entered the city the streets of Adrianople were free from any excitement or disturbance, with the exception of a few scattered shots which I learned afterwards had been fired at some Turkish officers who sought to escape from a house where they had been hiding. There was an air of relief and happiness on the faces of the people, for even to the stubborn defenders the Bulgarian occupation was a relief from impending starvation."

"I was surprised at how little damage had been done to the city by the bombardment, only twelve civilians having been killed. I saw no corpses being knocked from the heads of Turks, and I know that when someone complained to General Vazoff that his soldiers were snatching the fuzes from the heads of citizens, he issued an order that any soldier found guilty of such an action be promptly shot."

"The European Turkish soldiers were released as soon as the lists of their names were submitted. The others were started as soon as possible on the road to Bulgaria, and after the column had passed several bodies were found. These were prisoners who had been shot as grim necessity of war because they either would not or could not keep up."

"The Turkish officers were sent to the best hotels in Philippopolis and Sofia. The soldiers were given bread as soon as it could be procured. Many Turks died in the cholera camps from hunger because of the indifference and lack of organization of their fellows. On account of the danger of infection the Bulgarians passed the bread across the lines to selected orderlies, but the supplies did not always reach the men who needed food the most. The horrors of this island of death cannot be exaggerated, but the suffering there was as much due to the indifference of the Turkish doctors as to Bulgarian neglect. Shukri Pasha was praised by the Bulgarians for his heroic defense of the city, but this awful island of death was the chief fruit of his heroism."

"When I took charge of the relief work in this terrible detention camp, I was given an unlimited credit to draw on the Bulgarian army supplies, but we did not need greatly to deplete these supplies on account of the provisions sent by the British consul at Philippopolis. Not only no massacres take place in the mosques, but so well were they guarded that when we attempted, in a spirit of mild vandalism, to remove a piece of the Koran lying on the floor of the Sultan Selim mosque, we were prevented from doing so by a vigilant Bulgarian soldier. An Armenian gentleman, who saw from a tower the long gray columns of Bulgarians entering the city, said to me with feeling, 'The Bulgarians entered the city like gentlemen; how different it would have been had the tables been turned.'"

Mr. Woodruff declares further that his work in the city kept him from seeing much of the second Balkan war, but on his trip through the country on his way home he did not find any creditable evidence connecting the Bulgarian regulars with any atrocities.

The missionary is full of praise for Miss Clara Haskell, an American missionary teacher, who was acting as a nurse in a Bulgarian hospital when the Turks re-entered Adrianople. All the able-bodied Bulgarians, including the doctors, fled, leaving the invalids to their fate. Miss Haskell, besought to flee by the Bulgarian doctors, declined to do so, declaring that she preferred to remain with her charges at the risk of her life if necessary. She was not molested by the invaders, and her patients were not disturbed.

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clergyman states that the Greek truth has been equally far from the Bulgarian armies. He declares that on inquiry at the British Foreign office, he learned that not a single English consul in the Balkans had reported the Bulgarians as the perpetrators of atrocities.

Recruiting for the corps of gunwomen of the Women's Social and Political union has come to a standstill for the reason that the authorities, alarmed at the growing number of women asking permission to bear arms, have declined to issue any more licenses to women. Nevertheless, no less than three hundred licenses to carry arms had been issued to members of the W. S. P. U. before this restrictive measure was adopted.

It is believed that this disquieting information, supplemented by news from Scotland Yard that the militants had erected a pistol range near London, caused the home office to make overtures for the present truce between the government and the Pankhurst forces.

HOLD RAILROAD IS TO BLAME

New Haven, Sept. 13.—An official committee of locomotive engineers told the management of the New Haven railroad yesterday what they considered the trouble with the road. "Too much pressure for speed" is their complaint. The committee's statement in part is:

"Why does not the New Haven go back to the conditions prior to the fall of 1911, without attempting these proposed radical changes in relation to its engineers? Under the same rules of operation the New Haven from 1901 to 1911 was as safe as any in the country. The present 'seniority rule' was made in 1901. The personnel of the engineers is virtually the same today as immediately prior to 1911."

"For eight years, or thereabouts, the New Haven was operated safely. It carried more than five hundred million persons with only one fatality. In the fall of 1911 came a change. Henry J. Horn, general manager, ordered that engineers make time. 'Time must be made,' the order read. If any engineer was a minute late he was jacked up. The first time his engine ran by a signal the engineer was summarily dismissed."

"The ambition was to make a record of trains on time over any railroad in the country. The orders put out in the fall of 1911 made New Haven travel unsafe and demoralized the esprit de corps."

FALL WEEDS ARE CAUSE OF DEATH

Salt Lake, Sept. 13.—Inquest into the death of Timothy E. Foch, former Nephi liquor merchant, who was run down and killed by a Denver & Rio Grande switch engine September 5, will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon before Coroner Harry S. Harper.

The body, in a mutilated condition, was removed to the mortuary of Joseph William Taylor and on the following day buried as "unidentified" person at City cemetery. When the dead man was identified Sunday, September 7, by jewelry found on his person the body was exhumed and removed to Nephi, where interment took place.

Eli A. Folland, building superintendent for the city board of education, living at 750 W. South Temple street, declares that the tall weeds growing on railroad property at the intersection of South Temple and Sixth West streets are responsible for the death of Mr. Foch.

"I was at the scene of the accident," said Mr. Folland yesterday, "a few minutes after its occurrence. I

took particular notice at that time of the weeds growing on the railroad property at the point where the tragedy occurred. There is no doubt in my mind that the man failed to see the train on account of the tall weeds. Even if he had heard it approaching, there are so many tracks at this intersection that he would be unable to know, without being able to see, just which one the cars were running on."

"While the fact of this accident is sufficient cause for demanding removal of these tall weeds, some of which grow more than six feet high and are dense in their multitude, there is another consideration that ought to move the railway officials to action. There are two spots on which these weeds grow, and these are constantly the camping grounds of tramps and vagabonds who jump off trains coming in from Ogden and elsewhere. It seems to be known among the workless fraternity, and its members appear to make straight for the place immediately upon landing in town. They frighten women and children, and some of the women folk of the neighborhood claim to have been pursued by some of the more reckless of these men in the night time. While the weeds are on railroad property, I believe the city commission should demand their removal as a measure of safety for citizens living in that neighborhood and others who might happen to be in that vicinity at any time. The weeds not only harbor tramps, but it is not impossible that they sometimes conceal some of the daring criminals who occasionally infect the town and commit depredations on residents and their households."

Amend Article IV of the Articles of Incorporation of this Company by striking out the same, and substituting in lieu thereof the following: Article IV. The objects, pursuit, purpose and nature of the business of this Company is to conduct, pursue and carry on the business of owning and operating saw mills, flumes, shingle mills, planing mills and all kinds of wood working machinery; to own, operate, sell and dispose of lumber yards; to buy, sell and manufacture lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, boxes, and all other products manufactured from lumber; to own, operate, manufacture, generate, store, transmit, buy, sell and distribute electrical current for heat, light and power; and to erect, buy, sell, lease and otherwise acquire, operate and maintain electric light, heating and power plants; to purchase, own, acquire, encumber, sell and dispose of all kinds of real estate within or without the United States, either for the purpose of securing a supply of timber for the manufacture of lumber, or for the purpose of using such timber lands (when cleared) or other lands, for agricultural purposes of all kinds; to appropriate, acquire, own and use water of lakes and running streams for purposes of irrigation and supply of water for household and domestic consumption, watering livestock and for general irrigation purposes; to own, acquire, construct, operate and maintain irrigation systems or other water ways for the generation of electrical and other power, for general sale and distribution, and for the operation of its own mills, lighting, heating and power plants, and for the general distribution of water for sale and rental for irrigation, domestic and livestock purposes and for the purpose of irrigating lands belonging to this Company and other individuals or concerns; and to dispose of any part or parts of such irrigation and power systems and water rights in such manner as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine. To buy, sell, lease, distribute or otherwise dispose of water and water rights; to build transmission lines for light, heat, power, telephone or telegraph purposes and to acquire, buy, own and sell franchises and rights-of-way for any of the purposes herein mentioned to own, buy, sell, encumber, or otherwise acquire or dispose of stock in other corporations with the right to exercise such stock ownership in the same manner as private individuals, and to have the right to conduct its business, in any or all of its branches, in any or all of the states of the United States, or without the United States."

Said meeting is also to consider and act upon any and all matters which may properly come before it.

D. C. CRILEY, President.

HENRY H. ROLAPP, Secretary.

Ogden, Utah, August 19, 1913.



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If congress has been waiting all this time for Washington to win the pennant it looks as though it might as well adjourn.—Columbus State Journal.

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THE DIAMOND BRAND. Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Stomach Ache, Nausea, and all the troubles arising from a disordered stomach. Take no other. Buy of your druggist or send for a box of DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best. Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for building sewers in Sewer District No. 119, being Hudson avenue from 22nd to 24th streets, and Lincoln avenue from 19th to 20th streets, under plans and specifications prepared by the City Engineer and approved by the Board of City Commissioners, will be received at the office of the City Engineer in the City Hall at Ogden City, Utah, until 10 o'clock a. m., on the 6th day of October, 1913, at which time all proposals received will be publicly opened and read aloud.

Plans and specifications can be obtained upon application at the office of the City Engineer after September 29, 1913.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defects. By order of the board of Commissioners.

H. J. CRAVEN,
City Engineer.

First publication September 12, 1913.
Last publication October 4, 1913.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Commissioners of Ogden City, Utah, of the intention of said Board to make the following described improvements, to-wit:

To create Ballantyne avenue from 20th to 21st streets for a distance of 750.00 lineal feet, as a sewer district, and to construct therein a pipe sewer together with the necessary manholes, and to connect all with the manholes of the present sewer system, and to defray the whole of the cost thereof, estimated at \$900.00 by a local as-

essment on the lots or pieces of ground lying and being within the following district, being the district to be benefited or affected by said improvement, viz:

All the land lying between the outer boundary lines of said avenue and a line drawn 132 feet outward from and parallel to the said outer boundary lines. Said district to be assessed for the cost of putting in the sewer between 20th and 21st streets on Ballantyne avenue.

All protests and objections to the carrying out of such intention must be presented in writing to the city recorder on or before the 2nd day of October, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m., that being the time set by said Board of Commissioners when they will hear and consider such objections as may be made thereto, at the mayor's office at the city hall, Ogden City, Utah.

By order of the board of commissioners of Ogden City, Utah.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1913.

H. J. CRAVEN,
City Engineer.

First publication September 9, 1913.

Last publication October 1, 1913.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OREGON LUMBER COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a stockholders' meeting of the Oregon Lumber Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 154 24th street, Ogden City, Utah, on the 29th day of September, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon the adoption or rejection of the following proposed amendments to the Articles of Incorporation to-wit:

Amend Article IV of the Articles of Incorporation of this Company by striking out the same, and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Article IV. The objects, pursuit, purpose and nature of the business of this Company is to conduct, pursue and carry on the business of owning and operating saw mills, flumes, shingle mills, planing mills and all kinds of wood working machinery; to own, operate, sell and dispose of lumber yards; to buy, sell and manufacture lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, boxes, and all other products manufactured from lumber; to own, operate, manufacture, generate, store, transmit, buy, sell and distribute electrical current for heat, light and power; and to erect, buy, sell, lease and otherwise acquire, operate and maintain electric light, heating and power plants; to purchase, own, acquire, encumber, sell and dispose of all kinds of real estate within or without the United States, either for the purpose of securing a supply of timber for the manufacture of lumber, or for the purpose of using such timber lands (when cleared) or other lands, for agricultural purposes of all kinds; to appropriate, acquire, own and use water of lakes and running streams for purposes of irrigation and supply of water for household and domestic consumption, watering livestock and for general irrigation purposes; to own, acquire, construct, operate and maintain irrigation systems or other water ways for the generation of electrical and other power, for general sale and distribution, and for the operation of its own mills, lighting, heating and power plants, and for the general distribution of water for sale and rental for irrigation, domestic and livestock purposes and for the purpose of irrigating lands belonging to this Company and other individuals or concerns; and to dispose of any part or parts of such irrigation and power systems and water rights in such manner as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine. To buy, sell, lease, distribute or otherwise dispose of water and water rights; to build transmission lines for light, heat, power, telephone or telegraph purposes and to acquire, buy, own and sell franchises and rights-of-way for any of the purposes herein mentioned to own, buy, sell, encumber, or otherwise acquire or dispose of stock in other corporations with the right to exercise such stock ownership in the same manner as private individuals, and to have the right to conduct its business, in any or all of its branches, in any or all of the states of the United States, or without the United States."

Said meeting is also to consider and act upon any and all matters which may properly come before it.

D. C. CRILEY, President.

HENRY H. ROLAPP, Secretary.

Ogden, Utah, August 19, 1913.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Commissioners of Ogden City, Utah, of the intention of said Board to make the following described improvements, to-wit:

To create Hudson avenue, north from 29th street, as far as Hudson avenue is now opened through block 10, S. O. S., as a sewer district, and to construct therein a pipe sewer together with the necessary manholes, and connect all with the manholes of the present sewer system, and to defray the whole of the cost thereof, estimated at \$700 by a local assessment on the lots or pieces of ground lying and being within the following district, being the district to be benefited or affected by said improvements, viz:

All the land lying between the outer boundary lines of said avenue and a line drawn 132 feet outward from and parallel to the said outer boundary lines. Said district to be assessed for the cost of putting in the sewer between 28th and 29th streets, also for securing the right of way for said sewer, from the north end of said Hudson avenue to 28th street.

All protests and objections to the carrying out of such intention must be presented in writing to the City Recorder on or before the 15th day of September, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m., that being the time set by said Board of Commissioners when they will hear and consider such objections as may be made thereto, at the mayor's office at the City Hall, Ogden City, Utah.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Ogden City, Utah.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1913.

H. J. CRAVEN,
City Engineer.

First day of publication August 26, 1913.

Last day of publication September 17, 1913.

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